

### REMARKS

The comments of the applicant below are each preceded by related comments of the examiner (in small, bold type).

**3. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16, 18-19, 21-22, 24-26, 39-40, 42-44, and 46-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Qureshi et al. (US PG Publication 200410030856 A1), hereinafter Qureshi. As for claims 1, 13, and 47, Qureshi teaches a method comprising:**  
**from at least two types of endian conversion, including a first type, which can be performed on a portion of data (page) stored within a memory system and a second type which can be performed on the same portion of data stored within the memory system, determining a type (two types of conversion may be performed on the data by remapping the most significant and least significant bits (i.e. big-to-little, or little-to-big) - paragraphs 0004 and 0005, all lines. The determination for swapping occurs via the indicator stored in the endian selection register which is based on the determination the OS type) - see also Fig. 6 (step 607 discloses little endian conversion, and step 609 discloses big endian conversion - paragraphs 0022 and 0023, all lines); and**  
**writing an entry to a memory management table based on the determining (based on the determination of what type of conversion can be performed based on the OS type, the endian selection register is written to designate which type of swapping is required - paragraphs 0022 and 0023, all lines).**

The applicant disagrees. Claim 1 has been amended to recite: “from at least two types of endian conversion, including a first type to convert data to a first endian format and a second type to convert data to the first endian format, determining a type.” *Qureshi* does not disclose or make obvious determining a type from at least two types of endian conversion, including *a first type to convert data to a first endian format and a second type to convert data to the first endian format*. While it is true that *Qureshi* discloses two types of endian conversion, the two types of endian conversion respectively convert data to two *different* endian formats – i.e., to big endian for one type and to little endian for the other type. [See paras. 0004-0005 and 0022-0023], *Qureshi* does not disclose or and would not have made obvious the use of two types of endian conversion, both of which convert data to the *same* endian format. Therefore, *Qureshi* does not disclose and would not have made obvious determining a type “from at least two types of endian conversion, including a first type to convert data to a first endian format and a second type to convert data to the first endian format” as recited in amended claim 1.

Amended claims 7, 13, 18, 24, 29, 34, 39, 43, and 47 are patentable for at least similar reasons.

All of the dependent claims are patentable for at least the reasons for which the claims on which they depend are patentable.

Canceled claims, if any, have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Any circumstance in which the applicant has (a) addressed certain comments of the examiner does not mean that the applicant concedes other comments of the examiner, (b) made arguments for the patentability of some claims does not mean that there are not other good reasons for patentability of those claims and other claims, or (c) amended or canceled a claim does not mean that the applicant concedes any of the examiner's positions with respect to that claim or other claims.

The fee in the amount of \$100 for excess claims is being paid concurrently herewith on the Electronic Filing System (EFS) by way of Deposit Account authorization. Please apply all charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050, referencing Attorney Docket No. 10559-849001.

Respectfully submitted,

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